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## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

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**Written Philosophy.**—In my school days, when I loved better to rob birds and plunder orchards than acquire knowledge, I have often desecrated the school-house, and pursued the above mentioned avocations in the forest, in my usual quiet manner. I recollect once, when having been upon the intricacies of the wood, I stumbled upon a little hut. Being extremely curious, and rightly concluding that a spring would be found in its vicinity, I wended my thither. I found it occupied by an old man, of whom I requested a draught of water. It was soon furnished, and when I departed it I was overwhelmed with questions. "Aren't you one of the boys?" inquired she. "Yes, sir," was the reply. "Well, I declare!" ejaculated the old man, "they say you learn queer things there. Why, they say the world is round."

"The world round," said I, anxious to display my acquired knowledge, "is not exactly round, but resembles in shape a flat-sphere; and it turns on its axis once every four hours."

"Well, I don't know any thing about it," replied she, "but I know it don't round, for if it did it would be all tumbled down to its being round any one can see a square piece of ground, standing on a rock?—but upon what does it stand?"

"Oh, on another, to be sure."

"What supports the last?"

"Well, child, how stupid you are—there's all the way down."

**Amphibious Madman.**—This morning, standing at the Post Office our attention was attracted by a man in rather fantastic attire, with a woman's cap and bonnet on his head. His step was top firm, his countenance to admit intoxication. As he passed several gentlemen, he cracked a whip which he held, and cut a few jesting laughs in the crowd. When he arrived at the Post Office, he cracked his whip back his bonnet, and displayed a pair of bald, and showing by the light upon his temples the fronts of about three inches. "Do not laugh, gentlemen," he said, "every thing goes to the devil in a ship. The world would stand on its head. When I was a boy I was sent to school; and when there the lesson whistled into me. Many a scholar has the whip make of a dull fellow; and circumstances whipped me into employment and responsibilities. I was a child and a man. But I was whipped all off and on, and I was whipped all round the world. The crack of a whip. You are whipped by the driver Time. He gallops along the road of life, and you will or not. You may whip around the stump but the devil will lash you. Here we go! Crack of a whip. Patience! But I was whipped by poverty, disgrace, bereavement, madness in this world, that the crack of a whip!" And sitting down he said, the crazy philosopher his way.—*Cincinnati Express.*

**Jew.**—A remedy has been discovered for this dreadful affliction. It is the application of strong ley to the wood ashes. The part injured is bathed in the ley frequently; and a part of the body that cannot be immersed, apply flannels, wet with the ley. It affords speedy relief and cures. This is a simple remedy worth remembering and trying. Many cures are often the most efficient. Many cures are said to be wrought.—*Southern Churchman.*

## "A FRIEND TO STATE RIGHTS."

If we have not called the attention of the reader to each of the splendid series of letters, which have appeared in our columns under the signature of "A Friend to State Rights," it has been owing to no want of admiration for the purity and elegance of style, the severity of the satire and the force of logic, which have distinguished them. We felt confident that every man of taste who perused the first, would without previous read each succeeding number.

The letter which appears to-day, we regard the most profound and philosophic of the series. We may overstate it, but it does seem to us to display a more thorough acquaintance with the science of Government and the true principles of liberty as drawn from our own and English history, than any production of the day. It is an essay for the Statesman to ponder upon, and we know, the one to whom it is addressed will weigh it well and appreciate its enlightened counsels.

We mark our sense of its importance by giving it a most conspicuous insertion in our columns.

## To Henry Clay, Esq.—Letter XI.

Sir—There is one view of the Tariff, which has not, to my knowledge, been presented to the public by any one. I mention this, not to claim the credit of originality. It does not make me doubtful of its soundness. I am aware that he who thinks he has made a discovery of something which has escaped all others, has reason to suspect that he has fallen into an egregious blunder. This is especially true, where the subject is one of great importance and extensive interest, and where that, which all the world has overlooked, appears to him to be conclusive. Hence I acknowledge, that what I am about to say, is offered with great diffidence. Hence, too, I hope to be indulged in a somewhat more elaborate statement of the grounds of an opinion which may, after all, be too absurd to be put forth, without, at least, a plausible excuse. Heretofore I have but glanced at the topics to which I have adverted. I knew that I had to do with one who would not require to be led by the hand to any conclusion to which I might wish to conduct him. Heretofore, too, I have presented few ideas, to which I had any reason to believe, that you could feel a decided repugnance. Not so now, Sir. If, in the present instance, I am right, then have you and those who have acted with you, been deeply, perhaps fatally in error. I feel the delicacy of offering an argument to you, in proof of this. Let me hope, Sir, that you give me credit for a disposition to conduct it in the spirit which becomes such an undertaking.

In modern history, we read but of one country, to the Laws and Constitution of which the name of Liberty is known. I know it is the fashion, among us, to speak of it as if it existed in name alone. So much are those demagogues, who habitually occupy the public ear, accustomed to this disingenuous language, that it is hard for any man to reach the distinguished elevation to which you have attained, without having made his life familiar with it. Your high talents, Sir, may have exempted you from the necessity of this prostitution of yourself to vulgar prejudices. But if yours has been the common lot of political aspirants, it is only one of the many proofs that might be offered, that even among ourselves our justly boasted freedom is not quite as perfect in politics as in theory. The authority of opinion is a good thing; but when it extends to the control of opinion itself, it perpetrates a sort of suicide. But you are too familiar with the jurisprudence of our parent country not to know, that, with civil institutions far less plausible than our own, with a Constitution strikingly deficient in that theoretical symmetry which characterizes ours, and with many great and essential faults in their system, personal liberty is not less secure to the people of England than to us; that the laws which protect against violence and calumny are much more rigidly enforced; and that property is surrounded by safeguards, established by law and fortified by opinion, of an efficacy far superior to any thing of the kind enjoyed by us. It has been proudly said, "that the house of an Englishman is his Castle." However humble, however confined, however mean, the hotel that he pleases to call his home, is still his Castle. It may be open to all the elements; the rains of heaven may drench its lowly hearth, and every blast sweep through it, but THE KING CANNOT ENTER IT; THE KING DARE NOT ENTER IT. How far your own mansion is thus secure from the unwelcome intrusion of your duty-fostered Sovereign, is best known to yourself. Here again your commanding talents may have afforded you an exemption from the common lot. They may have enabled you to insist on the free enjoyment of all your rights, on the regulation of your domestic economy, and on the choice of your company, without the loss of popularity. If so, Sir, this is but one more of the blessings heaven's bounty has bestowed upon you, which may well be the subject of envy to those less happily endowed.

But, whether more or less of liberty be

found, under the seemingly unfriendly forms of the English Government, there is certainly enough to make it an interesting speculation, to enquire, "how it got there." In its original form there certainly was nothing of it. Of all the wars that have stained that land with blood, not one was fought on behalf of Liberty. They were all the strife of Ambition contending with Ambition. The triumphs of Freedom have all been pacific. Her charters have never been sealed with blood. Her titles deeds are all in the language of concession free and unconstrained. What was there in the atmosphere of that Island, that power should there assume a character as placable, so "easy to be entreated," so gentle and complying? Such was but the temper of her stern Edwards and fiercer Henrys. Their concessions were indeed unforced, but they were not unpurchased. In every instance they may be traced to the want of money, and appear to have been rendered necessary by the acknowledged right of the people to withhold supplies. The existence of this one right, in the absence of every other, is a curious, but unquestioned fact. It is the most interesting, because, on inquiry, we trace its origin to that very fiction of law, which made the King the sole absolute proprietor of all the Lands of the Kingdom. This, then, became the feud from which the stipend of the feudal soldier was paid; the price at once, and the condition of his service. In this way the claim of the subject to the unrestrained enjoyment of his land, became entwined with the very idea of his allegiance; and, as the best trained mercenaries will mutiny for want of pay, so the sternest feudal chieftain dared not dispute the title of his feudatory to his land, or disturb him in the enjoyment of its fruits. Those, in that early day, consulted the whole wealth of the realm; and thus it was that property, which elsewhere has fallen an unresisting prey to power, was rendered sacred by the very maxims on which power itself was based. The ceremonial which acknowledged the authority of the chief, ratified the title of his feudatory. Kneeling at the feet of his Lord, he was sprinkled with the very anointing which consecrated his superior.

Is it not edifying, Sir, to observe in this, how various are theory and practice, and how causes, deep seated in the nature of things, will work their appropriate results in spite of human constitutions, however stern and unbending? This single right, apparently so helpless, so inviting to rapacity, and so utterly at its mercy, acquired a sanctity by time which it imparted to all property; and, when commerce and manufactures brought increase of wealth, wealth paid the ransom of all other rights, and purchased a complete enfranchisement from all lawless power. Reverse the case, Sir, and the history of the bloody but impotent struggles for freedom, in all other countries, gives the result.

There is no principle of the Constitution of England, which has been more studied by American Statesmen than that of which I have spoken. None has been better understood. To none were we more indebted for the just apprehension of our colonial rights, and for the sympathy of the ablest of the English Whigs. It was on these principles that the Fathers of our Liberties, and founders of our institutions took their stand against arbitrary power. They found them registered in ancient records, and preserved in modern forms. They saw that while the statutes of the British Parliament purport to be enacted by the King, Lords and Commons of the Realm, the tax bills, as they are called, declare that the *Lords and Commons do give and grant to the King* a certain revenue. They at once inferred from this, that, if the King had no right to take what did not belong to him, the Parliament had no more right to give what did not belong to them. *In hoc signo vicere.* This principle was their sword and their shield, and their strong tower.

Lord Chatham once said that the rude language of Magna Charta "*Nullus liber homo*," was worth all the classics. I wish it may not prove, Sir, that this simple phrase, "do give and grant," is of more value to liberty than all the intricate machinery and elaborate provisions of our Constitutions.

But can we believe, that the wise and practical men who laid the foundation of our government, meant to lose sight of a principle which they had just asserted so strenuously and successfully? They certainly did not. A remarkable proof of the importance which they attached to it is found in the Virginia act of 1779, abolishing feudal tenures. By that act all quit rents accruing upon grants of the Crown or State were freely relinquished, and that expressly on the ground, as recited in the act itself, "of the danger to free Government, from a fixed revenue." The tax laws of the same State, never permanent, but re-enacted from year to year, are a relic of the same principle, retained long after the principle itself is forgotten.

But what remains—what trace—what shadow of it do we find in the Federal Go-

vernment? None but the prohibition to use unappropriated money, rendered perfectly nugatory by the construction which makes the receivers and keepers of that money Executive officers. I have already adverted to this when endeavoring to show that this was not the true construction of the Constitution. But we owe it to the Congress of 1789, to adopt any plausible mis-statement of their conduct consistent with a due respect to the manifest intention of the framers of that instrument. Are we not then bound, in justice to those eminent men, to presume that they thought it of little consequence to whom the custody of the public money should be intrusted, so long as it remained with Congress alone to decide whether they should have any money to keep or no?

When we remember that at that day it was doubted, whether all the sources of revenue at the command of Congress could be made adequate to the wants of the Government, even on the most moderate scale of expenditure, and that the idea of an impost tax sufficient for the purpose had then entered no man's mind, we must hesitate before we accuse them of any criminal remissness, in thus placing the whole treasure of the country under the control of the Executive. But what then, Sir, (I beg you to believe that I ask the question with all respect) what then was the duty of those, who, at a later day, first introduced the idea of a protective, and consequently, a permanent tariff? What became their duty, when this was carried to such a length as to establish a permanent interest engaged to perpetuate that tariff, and to place before a majority of the people a prevailing inducement to continue it? Late experience has given occasion to ask the question, "what power is retained by Congress to restrain the Executive from any course of measures however pernicious?" When the deposits were removed in 1833, had the concurrent vote of both houses been necessary to replenish the Treasury, the Senate might have said to the President, "Put back that money, or you shall have no more." Such would have been the language of the British Parliament to the Crown. The Senate equally bold, was not in condition to hold it. Could they have done so the iron will of Andrew Jackson himself, deprived of the means of rewarding his followers, must have bent to the necessity. The people would have supported the Senate, Sir, for the wherewithal to corrupt them, and to buy support to his usurpation would have been wanting. Under such circumstances, the President would feel the necessity of conforming to the reasonable wishes of the Legislature. The necessity of consulting these, and of giving just satisfaction, at once to a majority of the People, and to a majority of the States, would be a security against any very wide aberrations from prudence or justice. As it is, the President has but to please himself, and the other departments of Government are bound to be pleased. But under the control of such a check as I have supposed, would Andrew Jackson have presumed to pocket your land bill? Would Martin Van Buren have dared to continue the Specie Circular? Would the most important office be kept vacant because the Senate would not submit to Executive dictation, or until a dirty tool could be spared from some other dirty work, or until it might suit the convenience of a minion to fill it? Do you remember how long our representation at the Court of St. James was suspended? How long the post vacated by the death of the late Chief Justice, was left unoccupied, and the outstretched necks and longing eyes, which, during that tantalizing suspense were turned to that august seat? In short, Sir, to illustrate and confirm this by something like arithmetical proof, what power on earth could, of late, have prevented the establishment of the Sub Treasury Scheme, and the hard-money project but the beggarly condition of the Treasury at the time? I repeat it, Sir. Give the President a permanent tariff of protection, let him collect the impost in specie, and then give him a place to keep it, in the custody of his own officers, and he is my master and yours for life. Your great talents, like the strength of the ox, would but give more energy to your struggles, and make the yoke more galling.

Upon the whole, Sir, I think I do but speak your thought, when I say, that the power of the Executive is exorbitant, and that it ought to be limited and restrained. The remedy devised by the bold and practical wisdom of our English ancestors, has been taken away by a fixed tariff of protection. The bill of compromise affords a sort of palliative. It removes a part of the evil, but it gives greater permanency to all that is left of it. By this, the weaker party are engaged, in honor, not to ask, what the other are engaged, by interest, not to grant. Let us hope, Sir, on the other hand, that the stronger party will feel that their honour is also engaged, not to insist on that which the weaker have effectually disabled themselves to prevent.

From what I have said, you may be apt to infer that I own acquiescence in the compromise would be restless and impatient. So it might be, were there any hope of a change for the better; but the giant who will not be quiet under the weight of Mount Etna, struggles to as much purpose as we should. They who take upon themselves to speak in behalf of the South, declare distinctly, that we are absolutely and irrevocably bound, by a sacred engagement, to bear, without a murmur, all the consequences of the compromise, whether commercial or political. Be it so. I never indeed understood that Mr. Calhoun had authority to pledge South Carolina. Mr. McDuffie, if I mistake not, came into the field with great reluctance—but the State, it seems, has ratified the engagement. As to the delegation from the other Southern States, it must be admitted, that they truly, though in some instances, I doubt not, reluctantly represented the fears, if not the wishes or interests of their constituents.

Upon the whole, I look upon the compromise as irrevocable, so long as the advocates of the protective system will suffer it to rest undisturbed. We have nothing left, but to throw ourselves on their forbearance. To you, Sir, and to others, our Statesmen, it belongs to consider well whether the political consequences I have pointed out, are evil, whether they admit of a remedy or palliative, and, if so, what these may be.

## A FRIEND OF STATE RIGHTS.

## From the Raleigh Standard.

## NO. 3.—STATE AFFAIRS.

**Mr. Editor:** In my last essay, I explained the measure proposed by Mr. Byrd, and pursuing my subject, I proceed to set out in detail the other plans that were offered for disposing of the "Surplus Money."

The second project (which however was not proposed to the House of Commons) was to create a Bank, to be owned exclusively by the State. It was rejected by a majority of the Senate. I have heard of no complaints against this. Let it suffice for me to say, it is perfectly in the power of the people to have a Bank created out of these funds hereafter, if their experience of such institutions does not make the public eschew them. The action of the Assembly of 1836, has interposed no obstacle to it; for, as I will demonstrate hereafter as clear as light itself, that the funds have not been spent nor given away, nor otherwise placed beyond the control of the people. The people may wish it had been flung into the sea, if they do make a new bank of it, but it is still in their power to do with it as they please. And notwithstanding all that may have been said about giving away their money to Banks, Rail Roads, &c., it is still under the control of the people, for good or evil, as their servants shall manage it in future. The only proposition which was made for giving it away at all, was Mr. Byrd's bill, to give it, not to the people themselves, but to the counties—no, not to the counties even but to the *Magistrates* of the County Courts! I have shown the impolicy of that Bill.

It will be time enough to shew the impropriety of manufacturing a Bank out of these funds, when it shall be seriously proposed to do it. I believe that late events have made some warm advocates of such a measure last winter, rejoice in their defeat, and the discussion of it now, would be long and unprofitable.

The two houses being forced to dispose of this important question, pledged by their patriotism, and bound by their duty, to take whatever might seem to be the best plan of action; (I speak it with pride for our State,) they laid aside their political hostilities, forgot their party prejudices, and determined one and all to go whithersoever their obligations to the State would carry them. But to fix on that plan, and to ascertain the best one, the two Houses elected a joint Committee of 26 Members, to deliberate, confer together, and report some definite plan of procedure.—The public have seen their report. It was published in the papers in every section, and I do not repeat its reasonings, because those who have studied the subjects are familiar with them.

The plan of that Committee as reported to the House of Commons was as follows:

1st. To subscribe half a million of dollars to the Bank of the State of North Carolina, and thereby increase the capital of said Bank to two millions.

2d. To subscribe four hundred thousand dollars to the Bank of Cape Fear, and increase the capital of that Bank to one and a half million of dollars.

3d. To convert the residue of the "Surplus Money" when received, (to wit, about one million of dollars,) into an "Internal Improvement Fund," to be loaned out by the Board to corporations or individuals, upon satisfactory security, real or personal, the same being in North Carolina, as follows: A preference to be given in making loans, to joint stock companies, who are engaged in constructing any work for the means of internal transportation, but no company to be allowed to borrow more than one half the amount actually subscribed by solvent subscribers. All loans of 200,000 Dollars and more, to bear an interest



of 44 per cent. per year—all loans less than \$200,000 and more than \$100,000 dollars to bear an interest of 5 per cent. per year—all loans under \$100,000 dollars to bear an interest of 6 per cent. a year. All borrowers to give their Bonds (and security either real or personal) bearing interest from date, and payable on demand, and the Board of Internal Improvement to collect any bond, whenever they suspect the solvency of the borrower, and report to the earliest legislature, when they direct collections, &c.

4. The principal and accumulated interest of the Bank Stocks to be added to the Fund for Common Schools, and to be re-invested in loans or otherwise, by the President and Directors of the Literary Fund.

5. The principal and interest collected from time to time, on Internal Improvement Fund, to be released and accumulated by the Board of Internal Improvement, until the General Assembly shall otherwise order and direct.

6. The Bill proposed by the Committee of 26, for carrying into effect the 1st branch of this recommendation, in order to guard against an overplus of Bank Capital, authorized the "Bank of the State," in case the Stockholders should find that the whole capital could not be safely and profitably employed, hereafter to redeem it by buying in the Stock of individuals or of the State, or to receive said Stock in payment of debts then due to the Bank at a price not less than the par value.

It further provided that the State should elect 4 Directors and no more—the private Stockholders 6 and no more. And at meetings of Stockholders the State to vote two fifths of the whole vote present at the meeting and no more, and individual Stockholders three fifths.

Payment to be made for said Stocks as follows: one fourth at the time of subscribing, (1st of April.)—One-fourth 90 days thereafter. Another fourth 6 months thereafter—and the remaining fourth 9 months thereafter. And in case the State chose to anticipate the days of such payments, the Bank to allow a discount at the rate of 6 per cent. a year.

For the causes already assigned, I have not gone at length into the reasons set forth in their report, more fully stated by their Chairman, in explaining it and enforcing its adoption. Should any wish to see the Report, it was printed in the Standard of 11th January, 1837, and all the other papers above that date. In fewer words, I have thus presented the recommendations of the "Committee of 26."

The report brought the whole subject before the House of Commons, and that body took it up for consideration on 9th January, 1837, and held it under discussion and investigation for more than a week.

On the 7th January, 1837, Mr. Edwards introduced before the Senate, a bill embodying (in substance) the same proposition that was reported to the Commons by the "Committee of 26." It passed the second reading in the Senate on the 10th of that month, and the same was passed by the Senate on the 16th January, 1837—Yeas 26, Nays 21. The sequel will show its fate in the Commons.

In the discussion which occurred in the House of Commons on the 10th January, (the House being in Committee of the Whole,) Mr. Haywood (the Speaker) was entitled to be on the floor, where he successfully opposed the report of the Committee of 26. It is due alike to him and to a current history of these measures to state one leading point in his speech, and I will repeat it. After the Speaker had attacked the report in detail, and concluded his remarks on it, some member requested him to give way for a motion to adjourn, and he declined it, saying:—

"I have now presented to you, Mr. Chairman, all my objections to this report. I would cheerfully relieve your patience by giving away for an adjournment, but I feel anxious to economize our time. We have a great work to perform, and it is our duty to do it as quickly as it can be done well. Moreover, I feel a personal solicitude to say all I have to say on this question to the same house, and on the same day. I have shown (he continued,) that the recommendations of the Committee of 26, ought not to be adopted. I have given my reasons sincerely and frankly. If I stop here, my duty will not be half discharged, if it can be said to be performed at all.

"The Congress of the U. S. has ordered this money to be put in our hands—no one believes that we ought to refuse it, none dare vote to leave it in the Banks idle. He therefore, who is content to sit by and oppose every scheme that is proposed, and will not tax his mind to produce a better, is an 'unprofitable servant.' The people have a right to something more than negative votes from their representatives. It is proper. It is indispensable we shall do something; and if every member will state his objections to the plans of others, and fully do his duty by suggesting those of his own mind, we shall have the benefit of a general conference—we shall then get the aid of that interchange of thought for which we were sent to this body, and for which we have gone into a Committee of the Whole. I shall proceed therefore to state my views of what is the better plan. Having attacked the 'Committee of 26,' it is my duty to do this, but I shall not do it with a pre-determination to go for it without amendment, and not otherwise. No sir, we are bound to make some disposition of the subject, and I believe

(said Mr. H.) we shall be better able to do it judiciously, if each member determines not to become wedded to his projects, and to be sectional in his positions, but to judge of other schemes justly, and to be ready to see his own modified and altered on a majority shall determine. It involves no political principle. It affects no political party interests. I thank God it does neither. It is a pure question of expediency—WHAT IS BEST?" The Speaker then proceeded to give his opinion of the best plan of action. At the close of the debate, a general feeling favorable to his views was manifest with some exceptions. He expressed any increase of the Capital of either Bank—but the sentiment of the House was evidently in favor of enlarging the Capital of the Bank of Cape Fear.

The day succeeding this, Mr. Hoke (of Lincoln) introduced resolutions in accordance with the views presented by the Speaker, modified however in some particulars to correspond with the feelings of the House. These resolutions, (with amendments noticed hereafter,) were finally adopted; and in pursuance thereof, three or four Bills were prepared and passed into laws. These laws are the Acts of the Assembly on the subject of the Surplus Money.

It has been one of my objects to prove that these measures were not "Whig" nor "Van Buren" party measures. In doing this, I beg pardon of the several gentlemen to whom I allude, by name, for that purpose. Mr. Graham, the Chairman of the "Committee of 26," (every body knows) is, and was no Van Buren man. This report was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Edwards and zealously advocated by him there, yet it is well known that Mr. Edwards is, and was a conspicuous and distinguished advocate of Mr. Van Buren's election. The plans adopted by the House of Commons (in the face of a different result in the Senate,) were proposed and sustained by Mr. Haywood and Mr. Hoke, who it is just as certain were supporters of Mr. Van Buren. I might multiply proofs, but this, with what has already been exhibited, appears conclusive. Make what else we may of these acts, they were not party measures. They were State measures, North Carolina laws, acted on from principles of State policy. About them politicians honestly differed, notwithstanding their concurrence on national politics, and others honestly concurred although they differed in national politics.

It was desirable to compass within one essay, a comparison of the two plans, or rather to point out their difference, but it is impracticable without making this communication too long. May I ask the favor of the reader to preserve this, as an index to the next two.

P. 2.—I apologize to those of your readers who are familiar with the subject, for the very particular account I have seen fit to give of the propositions discussed, &c. I know that great errors prevail on the subject, and gross misrepresentations are circulated which may do mischief, and even at the hazard of being tedious, I have determined to state all the facts. Though they are dull to such as know them already, they are useful for defence, where truth is an available weapon.

Origin of Inventions.—Electricity was discovered by a person observing that a piece of rubbed glass, or some similar substance, attracted small bits of paper, &c. Galvanism again owes its origin to Madame Galvani's noticing the contraction of the muscle of a skinned frog which was accidentally touched by a person at the moment of the professor, her husband, taking an electric spark from the machine. He followed up the hint by experiments. Pendulum clocks were invented from Galileo's observing the lamp in a church swinging to and fro. The telescope we owe to some children of a spectacle maker placing two or more pair of spectacles before each other, and looking through them at distant objects. The glimpse thus afforded was followed up by older heads. The barometer originated in the circumstances of a pump, which had been fixed higher than usual above the surface of a well, being found not to draw water. A sagacious observer hence deduced the pressure of the atmosphere and tried quicksilver. The Argand lamp was invented by one of the brothers of that name having remarked that a tube held by chance over a candle caused it to burn up with a bright flame—an effect before unattainable, though earnestly sought after. Without the Argand lamp, light houses (to pass over minor objects,) could not be made efficient, and on the importance of these it is needless to dwell.—Penny Magazine.

While Franklin, the printer, was ambassador to the French court, a lady, who was about being presented to the king, noticed his exceedingly plain appearance and enquired who he was. "That madam, answered the gentleman upon whom she was leaning, is Dr. Benjamin Franklin the ambassador from North America." "The north American ambassador, so shabbily dressed?" exclaimed the lady. "Hush, madam, for heaven's sake," whispered the gentleman, "he is the man that bottles up thunder and lightning."

Greg.—The origin of this word was in this wise. A planter of Jamaica wishing to send a punchon of real good old stuff to George the second, marked upon the head G. R. O. G. for George Rex, Old Gomakoe.

FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.  
The two leading Conservative organs, the Washington Messenger and the New York Times, are among the very ablest papers in this or any other country. They smell the administration with an energy that makes it totter like a drunken giant. We copy from the Times the following strong article, which will be read with approbation by every friend of the country.

### Our Country and our Party.

Bishop Burnett relates of Cranmer, that before he took the oath to the pope as Arch-bishop of Canterbury; he made a profession that he did not thereby intend to restrain himself from any thing he was bound to, either by his duty to God, the king, or the country, that he renounced every thing in it that was contrary to any of these.

This worthy and noble example of moral purity and disinterestedness has been exemplified, under trying circumstances, by that Spartan band of the unchanged democratic republicans called the Conservatives, to whom the honor and the merit of rescuing our republican institutions from the jaws of an impending despotism belongs, and is generally accorded. In their oath of party allegiance, they made the moral reservation, that they were not to be required to restrain themselves from any thing that they were bound to do either by their duty to God, in the republican institutions of our ancestors and to their country. They renounced every thing in subservience to party, which was contrary to any of these. This high moral courage and unbending patriotism and integrity, were peculiarly demanded by the bold and rapid strides which an audacious system of tyranny was making to wards establishing, in perpetual ascendancy, an absolute despotism over the people of these States. When Mr. Van Buren and those who had been placed in power by the republicans, for the purpose of administering in purity the wise institutions of government founded by the fathers of our country's freedom, conceived the wicked design of betraying and overturning the holy system of liberty, which they were solemnly sworn to guard and uphold; when "moral treason" was promulgated through the daily columns of the official journal, and treason, in fact, tainted the two principal messengers of the chief magistrate of the nation; the unchanged republicans stood firm and unmoved upon the landmarks of liberty, breathed the torrent of corruption and abuse, and evinced that fearless resolution and fortitude which showed that, though they might be overcome they never could be subdued.

We do not write without much reflection when we declare that Mr. Van Buren's messages at the opening of the two sessions of Congress, were tainted with treason of the most rank and destructive character. What else can we denounce this original recommendation of, and perseverance in, that abominable scheme which the Washington Globe, in the days of President Jackson, denounced and stigmatized as disorganizing and revolutionary, and subversive of the principles of our government? How else can we characterize the turpitude of the executive plan for separating the government from the people? Where but in the deformity of a traitor's mind—where but in the villainy of a traitor's heart could be found a birth place for the sentiments that "the people look to the government for too much;" that "government has nothing to do but to take care of itself?" In what species of fidelity to the commonwealth shall we class President Van Buren's recommendation of a bankrupt law applicable to corporations and other bankers, when Senator Van Buren had previously declared under an oath to support the Constitution, that such a measure was unconstitutional, and never before attempted in any country on the face of the earth? We look upon the whole course of his administration as a series of assaults upon the dignity of the commonwealth, and upon the vitality of the republican principle, coupled with the most direct and atrocious insult to the sovereign people. Elevated to power at a period of national calamity, and entrusted with the direction of the affairs of state at a time of universal and unequalled suffering and distress, he so directed them as to increase the humiliation of the age, and aggravate and extend the miseries of the other. In this course of cold-blooded and inhuman cruelty he has found his chief support in the Cataline of the day, who applauds these acts as anti-evidence of Roman firmness. It is related of the Spartans, that they never mourned the loss of those friends who died in battle, but it is reserved for the biographer of Mr. Van Buren to record the history of the magistrate, who behold his people perishing by pestilence, and refused to stretch forth his hand to save them.

By introducing as a rule of party discipline the new dogma, that the party were bound to support the man whom they had chosen, in all their wild wicked schemes, the great body of republicans were tempted to the most daring plan of self aggrandizement that ambition has ever formed, and popular feeling was to be the instrument of overthrowing the popular power. This late invention of the enemies of human liberty and the cause of self-government, has been overthrown and utterly defeated by the conservative republicans; they have preferred their country to their party, and the country has triumphed.

Every branch of knowledge which a good man possesses, he may apply to some good purpose.

FROM THE BOSTON HAZARD.  
"THE DANGEROUS PARTY."

We would, in another column, the attempt made by some of the Louisville party, to excite jealousy against all men of property and standing in society. This charge cannot be denied. The spirit of aggression is inherent in the band! There are politicians here enough to attempt the subversion of society, and the prostitution of law and order to accomplish a political object. These men level out "aristocracy" against all who differ from them in opinion, and call on the "Democratic Party" (and see names) to unite with them in overthrowing the established order of society, in disregarding the rights of property, and overturning the very principles on which government is founded! To prove this, we have only to refer to the sentiments avowed by their prints, and echoed by their politicians; we have only to note the movements and devices of their partisans in Tammany, from whence these obnoxious sentiments first took root, and observe the rapidity with which they are increasing in boldness and extent. The following are some of the tenets which they now avow, as a part of their political creed:

"Let us now look upon the rich man, as he has been, or as he now is, among us, rather as a curse than as a blessing." "which it is proper to exterminate;" "we let the word exterminate be thought a harsh one."

"But the work which I present for the consideration of my fellow citizens, goes further. It attempts to show that the whole system of the laws of property, in all countries, is such that no man has any just and true title to his possessions of all."

"If in the following pages, I have shown," &c. "it will be conceded, no doubt, that I have shown enough to justify my fellow-citizens in jettisoning the present system of society, and to induce them to build up a new one in its stead."

"Let a census be taken of the people." "Let each citizen give an inventory of all property in his or her possession, of whatever description, and to whomsoever it may belong. Let there be next a dividend made among all such citizens who shall be of and over the age of eighteen."

What do the honest and industrious people of the Union say to these base sentiments, so boldly and explicitly avowed? Is the industrious Mechanic, who by years of frugality and toil, has worked out comparative comfort for himself and family, to surrender his hard earnings to the careless loafer in the streets, the frequenter of grog-shops, and the sluggish idler who never aspired to a nobler station than the cock-pit or the gambling house? Is the honest Farmer to be told by swaggering, pennyless braggarts, that he "has no right to his possessions at all?"—that he is regarded as rather a curse than a blessing? and as such, ought to be "exterminated?" And what say men of honesty and intelligence, of all parties to the proposed "division" of their possessions "among all such citizens who shall be of and over eighteen?" This modest proposition may answer well enough as an "available" plan among the "floating scum" of the Louisiana swamps, but the party will find it no go with the industrious yeomanry of the land.

Improvement on Guns.—The Messrs. Bechtler's new this, have made a very great improvement in the making of Guns. We saw one of their make a few days since, which considered in every point of view, excelled any we have ever seen; its bore is so constructed that it will shoot any sized shot with the utmost accuracy; we saw it tried with a single bullet, with 15 buck-shot, also with the common sized bird shot, and were truly surprised at the accuracy with which it discharges. It possesses a considerable advantage over the common rifle, being much lighter, and about the length of a gun used by sportsmen for shooting on the wing. The bore, of course, is shaped differently from the common gun, or rifle which enables it to shoot with such exactness: We don't profess to be judges of workmanship of this kind, but from the evidence we have of the qualities of this Gun, we pronounce it to be of a superior kind. We made several shots with it ourselves at the distance of 50 and 60 yards, and though not deeply skilled in the art, we would be willing to wager our life, that few persons could have done better. Read, or if you are fond of Bear, Deer, Squirrel, or the most of the feathered tribe, and wish to expand your ammunition with profit to yourself, call and purchase a gun of this kind: a gentleman present made a shot at a twenty five cent piece which was thrown in the air, and the way he sprang it was curious; the owner of the piece greatly doubted whether or not he would be able in consequence, to pass it for more than half its value. Should you not fancy one of this kind, you can easily be accommodated with others of any length, breadth, or dimensions. We take this occasion to express our admiration of the various specimens of ingenious workmanship which we have seen from the hands of Messrs. Bechtler; the materials employed are of a substantial kind, and we feel confident that they who purchase articles there will never find cause to repent of their bargain.—Rutherfordton Gazette.

Surgical—not Animal—Magnetism.—A curious application of the power of the Magnet was made a few days ago by Dr. Barrow, of Jersey City, who, by its aid alone, drew from the foot of a patient a needle, which had baffled search for a fortnight.—New York American.

Proof Reading.—A clergyman, reading a printed proof-sheet of his sermon, came to a light spot, and wrote on the margin "more ink here."

STATISTICS OF COTTON.  
The following statement appears in the New Orleans Times, and was drawn up by one of the best of the best of the cotton merchants of that city. It exhibits the consumption of cotton wool in Great Britain from the year 1810 to 1837:

Year	Bales
1810	100,000
1811	110,000
1812	120,000
1813	130,000
1814	140,000
1815	150,000
1816	160,000
1817	170,000
1818	180,000
1819	190,000
1820	200,000
1821	210,000
1822	220,000
1823	230,000
1824	240,000
1825	250,000
1826	260,000
1827	270,000
1828	280,000
1829	290,000
1830	300,000
1831	310,000
1832	320,000
1833	330,000
1834	340,000
1835	350,000
1836	360,000
1837	370,000

Total, 14,000,000  
N. B.—The consumption of American or United States cotton having greatly increased of late years, as compared with other descriptions, which takes in connection with the increased weight of the latter the comparative consumption in 1837 was fully 1,200,000 bales, against 310,000 in 1810.

Mississippi and Louisiana Cottons are usually sold in this market under the nomination of "Orleans Cottons," it is difficult to designate the actual annual production of each State separately; but for Louisiana alone, within the last three years may be estimated at 200,000 bales per annum, and the average production of the whole of Louisiana, at about 80,000 bales. In the same interval exclusive of Missouri, Syria and Russia yielded therefrom. This would represent an annual value of \$15,000,000 at the average prices then obtained for cotton and sugar alone, being the produce of Louisiana.

Dark Transaction and Outrage.—Journal of Commerce, of the 6th inst. contains a most extraordinary police report, appears that a gentleman, by the name John Darg, of New Orleans, arrived at New York last summer, bringing with him a male slave, named Thomas Higgins, had a wife in New Orleans, also called Mr. Darg. B. was treated like one of the family, and, taking advantage of the absence of his wife, he, in August, robbed his master of the sum of eight hundred dollars. Mr. D. offered \$1000 reward and consulted officer Merritt, who at suspected that the abolitionists had instigated the robbery, for the purpose of depriving the freedom of the slave, by a robbery of the money. Merritt advised Darg to let the matter rest, to see if a proposition, such as he had suggested, could be made. He did so, and a few days ago, one Bernard Corne, an abolitionist, called on Mr. D. and made a proposition, to buy the slave, and to pay for him, on the condition that the slave should be freed, and that the \$8000 were returned, cash, to the \$3000, which was to go toward defraying expenses. Upon the receipt of agreement, Corne paid Mr. D. \$1233. Mr. Darg went before Justice Lowndes, and an affidavit of this transaction. On the 1st inst, Corne left \$1500 more at Mr. Darg's house, together with an unsealed certificate of the slaves manumission, for the satisfaction of \$300, to be signed by D.; and, in the evening, according to a note left in the morning, he called in company with another person. He brought \$2350 more but refused to receive any more of the money until the manumission were signed. At that moment Corne Merritt and Beck, who had followed them into the house, and waited in order to hear the conversation, entered the room and arrested the two abolitionists, and carried them off to the police, and while on way to Justice Lowndes, Merritt and Corne, and found \$3000 more brought 1000, unaccounted for. The police then searched for the slave, but he was not found. No final order was passed by the Court in relation to the case at the reported hearing.

Machrel Flakery.—Our "abolitionists" have never known the season of machrel were so plenty about our shores as they have been for a week or two. On Sunday last (in these times people fish on Sundays) at least two hundred fifty barrels were taken just off the wharves at the Eastern Point, by wharves of low larger craft—and for size and quality the samples that came under our eye were altogether superior to any we ever before saw. One of these was exhibited by a gentleman, which weighed upwards of three pounds, and upon him measured an inch in thickness. But this if you can Cape Cod.—Telegraph.

Bunker Hill is, in part to be devoted for the purpose of erecting buildings. The proposed decoration will be a deal of noise in New England.







